



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 21, 1911.
DESECRATION OF THE CITY'S HILLS.
LESSONS ON MONEY FOR WORKINGMEN.
WARM DEBATE ON SOCIALISM.
THE CHARITY CONFERENCE.
"THIRD DEGREE" METHODS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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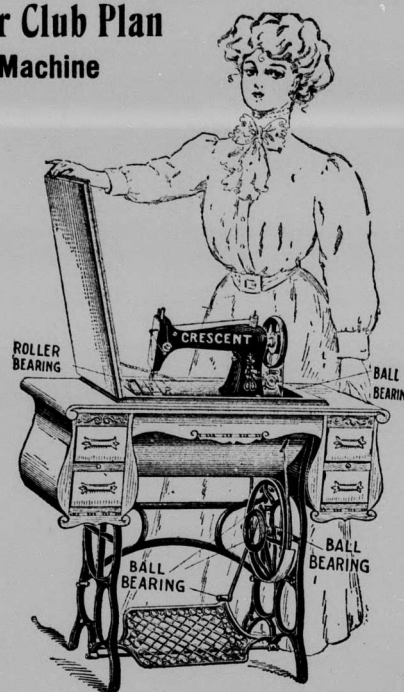
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WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of Ribbon Badges, Sashes,
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is guaranteed — **Original Ideas.**

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Shirts with the UNION LABEL.
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916 MARKET ST.
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LABOR CLARION

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No. 23

LITTLE TALKS ON EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

By Dr. Franklin Baker.

(In the Sacramento "Bee.")

Since California has the honor and distinction of being the only State in the Union which today grants unqualified intellectual equality in its State institutions to women and has at this time a woman occupying the chair of sociology in its State University, I believe that when next October arrives the men of California will not only deem it a privilege but an honor to be able to confer the title of "American citizenship" upon their mothers, daughters, wives and sisters. Thus they will proclaim that the women of the Golden State are "desirable citizens."

Believing, as we do, that it has been man's failure to provide, either through law or conditions, sufficient means of financial support to enable the girl of the family to remain at home, but rather has forced her into the industrial world where she must take up the struggle for food and clothing, out of his own experience he knows she must have the power of the ballot to protect her economic rights as a citizen. It is not woman who is forcing the issue of enfranchisement, but rather the economic conditions of the day.

Today woman must go into the market and buy what formerly she made at home. In those days when she made all the clothing and the food-stuff was raised at the home, she did not have to consider the economic principles of buying and selling. The conditions under which the clothes and the food were obtained and prepared for the market did not enter into the civic life of those days. Today it is the corporation question and the question of consumption and distribution.

The advance of civilization has always been based on the destruction of prejudices. If women are not as familiar with the duties of enfranchisement as they should be, the fault is man's not her's.

Man has almost forgotten in his mad rush for money that he has left the woman chained to the washtub and the cook stove. To the unthinking man, woman's sole duty has been to feed him and clothe him. I admit that the enfranchisement of woman means her liberation from the prison kitchen house. For we are at least learning that all life does not consist of feeding the stomach and clothing the body. The brain has some privileges, as well for the woman as man.

The basic principle of this government is, "No taxation without representation." Hence no woman can be a true loyal citizen of this country so long as she is taxed without ballot representation. And the men of California are going to see to it that she is made a full-fledged member of this republic on October 10th.

HOW LOYALTY HELPS ONE TO GET ON.

Loyalty is the quality which prompts a person to be true to the thing he undertakes. It means definite direction, fixity of purpose, and steadfastness. Loyalty supplies power, poise, purpose, ballast, and work for health and success. Nature helps the loyal man. If you are careless, slipshod or indifferent, nature assumes you wish to be a "nobody" and grants your desire. Success hinges on loyalty. Be true to your art, your business. . . . Loyalty is for one who is loyal. It is a quality woven through the very fabric of one's being and never a thing apart.—Mahins.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

Desecration of the City's Hills

The pride of a city is its hills. San Francisco is fortunate in this respect. The town on a flat loses its charm, and its beauty is largely manufactured for the occasion.

Each progressive community strives to adorn its surroundings. As the city is the home in collective form, it becomes necessary to act in unison, at times, in order that the ravages of commercialism may be prevented.

The advertising man is engaged in daubing the high places of this city. Evidently he is feeling his way, in order to see whether there will be raised a protest. On Twin Peaks and far out the Mission can be seen the lurid announcements of a politician and a business house. It will not be long until every hill around San Francisco will be utilized for this purpose unless there is a pronounced desire on the part of the citizens to leave nature unadorned. Certainly no argument can be advanced to show that nature is improved upon in the specific instances referred to above.

Civic clubs in many cities object to the billboard nuisance, so-called. Plans are laid to beautify, to attract, and thus to gain an asset that means a very great deal to a people, both in esthetic and financial senses.

This is a good time to nip in the bud the genius of the advertising man. He has plenty of scope. Newspapers and weekly and monthly publications, billboards innumerable, the sides of nearly all the downtown buildings, and other mediums for catching the eye of the wayfarer are available, and none of them are overlooked.

Before long, provided we are successful in selecting a site for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, thousands upon thousands of people will come to San Francisco to become permanent residents or guests, as the case may be. We should do our share to make our boasts of scenery and climate prove unadulterated.

Nothing detracts from the beauty of the hills as much as hideous signs depicting someone's liver pills or other cure-alls. The office seeker is now in the land, and naturally, he is looking for advantageous locations. Unless the edict goes forth, it will not be long until attempts will be made to paint the sky as well as the hills.

It may be a little out of the province of the "Labor Clarion" to treat this subject. But it needs to be called to the attention of citizens. A protest is timely. Many thousands of eyes of wage earners have scanned the hills, to be repulsed by commercialism, and the greed of man or the alertness of agents need to be confined to lower levels. The hills are common heritage. They look better without signs.

LESSONS ON MONEY FOR WORKINGMEN.

By Richard Caverly.

Letter No. 1.

Have you ever given any thought to the money question, or the real meaning of money?

Very few men have, especially Socialists and trade unionists.

Most men know through hard experience of the art of money getting, as it is usually termed, but very few have ever considered or know anything about the science of money—its true relation to society.

The laws of all civilized nations compel their citizens to tender certain things, loosely called "dollars," "cents," "pounds," "francs," etc., as the legal means of payment of debts and taxes. In other words, the demand for money is a legally-created one, through the laws for the collection to enforce the payment of debts and taxes.

This being so, it follows that law makes money. Strictly speaking, money is a function created by law, not a concrete or material thing; not even a commodity.

Let us consider the above statement, in proof of this proposition.

Suppose I hold your note for \$1000. Can you legally pay it with anything but these law-provided dollars? You can't compel me to take anything else—houses, lands, wheat, bonds, uncoined gold, or commodities, or service of any kind. True, I might consent to take any of these things, but we are talking of our respective legal rights. And if you are unable to secure these legal means of payments—"dollars"—I can have your property sold, even though it cost you ten or a hundred or a thousand times the amount of your debt to me, and I might bid it in for half or one-fourth or one-tenth of the amount of the debt you owe me, and then get a deficiency judgment, showing that you were still legally indebted to me.

Doubtless we all know or have heard of property, personal or real, being sold for taxes, because, owing to hard times, or misfortune, the owner was unable to secure the legal means of payment (money). And these legal robberies take place in every country, hardly without protest.

What is the first step taken by a nation, or people, in providing money—a legal means of payment?

It is to adopt, declare, create or establish the national "monetary denominations."

In the United States these denominations are the "eagle," the "dollar," the "dime," the "cent" and the "mill."

Of these, the dollar, cent and mill are those in common use. These denominations are ideal. They are used to aid in expressing price, not value, as is commonly thought. Symbols (\$) are sometimes used.

They are used in book accounts, in commercial calculations, etc., and in evidence of indebtedness, bonds, mortgages. To authorize by law (pure fiat, mark you) the making, coining, stamping or fabricating of material representative of these denominations.

The denominations representative may be paper, metal or other suitable substance. No matter what the material may be, they cannot in any way, shape or manner measure express value.

They are simply the most convenient form of evidence that the holder of them is entitled to use or exercise in the money function in payment of debt or taxes.

But you may say: "Are not these paper, gold, silver or nickel things we call dollars and cents the money?"

Certainly not, if they were, then the terms and processes known as monetization and demonetization would have absolutely no meaning.

Test it in any way you like and you will find this proposition true: That these so-called "dollars," "cents," "pounds," and "francs" are simply representations of these various national monetary denominations. It is to monetize these denominational representatives, to invest them with the money function, the legal tender, debt-paying power or attribute.

This, and not the coin or paper, is the money.

But you ask, "You would not speak of paper coin would you?"

Certainly, and quite correctly. Look at your Webster, and then read that part of Judge Tiffany's work on "Government and Constitutional Law," one of the ablest treatises on the subject relating to money.

And if you think the writer a fiat money crank, turn to the "Banker's Magazine," the recognized hard money (and hard times) gold-bug organ of the commodity theory of money, for February, 1894.

It is therein admitted that, strictly speaking, money is a function and not a concrete thing.

You see, even these gentlemen run up against some facts in money arguments which they are compelled to admit—though they don't like to do so.

You have doubtless heard of and used the United States monetary denomination "mill." Did you ever see a "mill," i. e., a paper, metal or other material representative of this denomination? Of course not. Yet the "mill" is just as truly and actually a monetary denomination as the denomination "dollars."

The "mill" is used by all large corporations—the courts and the national and State treasuries and tax officials every day, but has never been seen by man because it has not a material representative. But if the present monetary system and land laws continue, the time will come when the industrial classes will be so miserably poor that the making and issuance of a coin representing the denomination "mill" will be authorized.

So you see, the denomination may, and does exist without any representative of it, and without any money in it. The "mill" has not even a symbol.

(To be continued.)

IRA B. CROSS MARRIES.

Miss Blanche Julia Mobley was married on July 14th to Ira Brown Cross, instructor in the Department of Economics at Stanford. The marriage took place at Vallejo. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. D. A. Mobley, the bride's father.

Miss Mobley was a member of the class of 1906 at Stanford, and for the last five years has been an assistant instructor in the university.

The bridegroom is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, but took his master's degree in economics at Stanford.

Professor Cross has been a close student of the California labor movement. He has had practical experience as a guide. As a contributor to the trade-union press he is well known all over the country, and many articles from his pen have appeared in the "Labor Clarion." In addition, he possesses those sterling qualities of manhood that make his friendship highly prized.

We wish Mr. and Mrs. Cross a prosperous and happy wedded life, and trust the inestimable blessing of good health may be their portion.

WARM DEBATE ON SOCIALISM.

Three weeks ago a debate was held in Berkeley on this proposition:

"Resolved, That the Socialist agitator, meaning one who persuades others to accept the tenets of Socialism, is harmful to society."

George W. Wilkins took the affirmative and Christian Christensen upheld the Socialist theories.

By mutual agreement, before the debate, there was to be no formal vote taken nor decision given in any way.

Mr. Wilkins' main points were that the teaching of Socialist agitators are destructive of home and home life; contrary to modern scientific conclusions; antagonistic towards all churches; a menace to woman; unjust toward property owners; degrading of all moral perceptions; destructive of all true liberty; directly opposed to the interests of the workingman; a blight upon children; destructive of all reverence for any thing or being, and falsely teaching that all men are dishonest.

Mr. Wilkins said in part:

"I believe that the teachings of the Socialist agitator is harmful to society in general in declaring that 'man has gradually evolved from vegetable to microbe, from microbe to animal, from animal to man'; harmful because untrue, being directly contrary to the conclusions of modern science, to the Bible, to physiology and to common sense. The platform of the party commits them to one great world movement. Its purpose, the forcible seizure of all governments.

"In 1872 Marx declared: 'The revolution must be universal, and we find a conspicuous example in the Commune of Paris, which failed because in other capitals—Berlin and Madrid—a simultaneous revolution did not break out in connection with the mighty upheaval of the proletariat in Paris.'

"Their attitude toward the constitution of the United States is rebellion. Mr. Herron says in speaking of the constitution: 'It is a monumental and comprehensive deceit.' Mr. Berger, in the House of Representatives, says that 'our constitution is antiquated, obsolete and really a hindrance to any reasonable growth in our public life,' thus teaching our children to dishonor the flag which they are taught in our public schools to respect as being the symbol of liberty and of protection, and giving them encouragement to heap up the fuel 'to the flame now kindling under the American flag.'

"They advocate the forcible seizure of all property, for their leader says: 'We must not shudder at the thought of the possible employment of violence; we must not raise an alarm cry at the suppression of existing rights, at violent expropriation.'

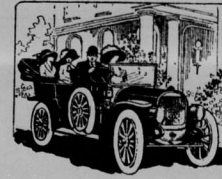
"Freedom of demand is one necessary element of freedom in general, but this freedom is destroyed by any officially drawn up scheme which attempts to control the economic unit of society. But, they say, destroy the economic unit of society, which we all recognize as being the home.

"Mr. Bax says: 'We ought to combat by every means within our power the metaphysical dogma of the inherent sanctity of the monogamic principle.'

"Frederick Engels writes: 'Three great obstacles block the path of social reform—private property, religion and the present form of marriage.'

"In the 'Socialist Classes,' by Mr. Engels, on page 91, he says: 'With the transformation of the means of production into collective property, the monogamous family ceases to be the economic unit of society. The private household changes to a social industry. The care and education of the children become a public matter. Society cares equally well for all children, legal

"Motor" "Don't Walk"



When you're hunting that "new flat," our Rent Bureau will take you out in one of our automobiles. Service free.

The peal of the July Day marriage bell is upon the ear. We'll find the apartment, flat or bungalow you have in mind. We'll furnish it up for you and arrange to keep it waiting until the gladsome day when you'll "bring her home"—surprise party, eh?

The old-time Sterling "Credit Terms" will make easy the lining of the nest with the prettiest of "Sterling Quality" furnishings—anything and everything for the home. "Come to the Sterling."

Something down
Something weekly



and illegal. This removes the care about the consequences which now form the essential factor—hindering a girl to surrender unconditionally to the man beloved. Will not this be cause for a gradual rise of a more unconventional intercourse of the sexes, and a more lenient opinion regarding virgin honor and female shame? Marx and Engles both teach 'that the present form of marriage is prostitution.'

"Their teachings are antagonistic toward all religions, Catholic, Protestant and Jewish, including the Salvation Army.

"Their leader says: 'Christianity today stands for what is lowest and basest in life. To take on Christianity would be for Socialism to take Judas to its bosom.'

"Again: 'The abolition of religion as the deceptive happiness of the people, is a necessary condition for true happiness.' Also: 'Socialism has no meaning unless it is atheistic.'

(Mr. Christensen's reply will appear next week.)

ORPHEUM.

The list of Orpheum attractions for next week will repay the most careful perusal. William H. Thompson will be the headline attraction in the play by Leo Dietrichstein, called "The Wise Rabbi." There could be no more fitting character for Dan Burke than that of the Dancing Master, which will be his with the Wonder Girls next week. Fay, Two Coleys and Fay will appear in a clever and amusing blackface act entitled "From Uncle Tom to Vaudeville." Patsy Doyle is one of the most diverting of monologists. Next week concludes the engagements of Gerald Griffin and Company, "General" Ed. Lavine, Clifford Walker, and the marvelous Lorch Family.

"Many authors found it easier to write for money when they were at school than they do now."—Anon.



The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



MILWAUKEE CRITICISM A BOOMERANG.

By Carl D. Thompson.

The criticisms of the Milwaukee administration, which representatives of the tax dodgers, the private contractors, etc., are sending broadcast, do not seem to be working well.

At Two Harbors, Minn., recently, in a desperate effort to defeat the Socialist candidates there, the local papers printed and circulated a leaflet. It was headed in big letters, "The Way Socialists Do Business in Milwaukee—Does Two Harbors Want the Socialist Program?"

The leaflet then goes on giving the stereotyped press dispatch, which has been printed in scores of papers all over the United States, and criticizes the Socialist administration. It claims that the Socialists in Milwaukee have signally failed to live up to their promises; that there are more unemployed in Milwaukee than ever before; that they have increased the cost of living; and it quotes from Emma Goldman, the anarchist, and from Goldstein, the renegade.

This, it was supposed, would put the working class in Two Harbors completely to the bad in the election that was just pending.

The next day came the election.

The working-class ticket swept the city. The Socialists elected the Mayor, City Assessor, Justice of the Peace, and four out of seven Aldermen.

All of which reminds us of a very wise saying of Abraham Lincoln: "You can fool all of the people some of the time; you can fool some of the people all of the time; but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time."

An Example of Vicious Journalism.

Just to show to what desperate measures the capitalistic newspapers will resort, read the following.

Let every Socialist in America read it and firmly resolve that hereafter he will never believe anything he reads in the capitalistic papers about Socialism or Socialists until it has been absolutely proven. Let every lover of liberty read it and judge for himself how far he can rely upon capitalistic newspapers for reliable information. Let every newspaper man in America read it and conceal as best he can his blush of shame to know that his profession has in it men who sink to such depths.

The below was sent to me from Wichita, Kansas, where it appeared in the "Beacon" just preceding the recent election.

You will note that the editor lays special stress on the statement that this letter was not written for political purposes. The newspapers are so non-partisan, so disinterested, and so reliable!

And who is Anna Hoft? The editor says she is the wife of the manager of a wholesale tea and coffee house in Milwaukee.

There is no such person in Milwaukee. At least, no such name appears in the city directory.

"From Milwaukee."

"The 'Beacon' prints herewith a letter from Milwaukee, which tells its own story. Socialism, which started out with the brightest possible prospects in Milwaukee less than a year ago, has filled the town with destitution. Two Milwaukee papers declare that there are more empty business houses in the city than ever before, and Victor Berger, the Socialist Congressman, says there are 13,000 laborers out of work.

"Here comes the testimony of a resident of that city, in a private letter to a relative in Wichita. It is not written for political effect. The writer did not know that Wichita had the problem of Socialism before it. The letter was written the day before our primaries.

"The letter is simply signed by Mrs. Anna

Hoft. She is the wife of the manager of a wholesale tea and coffee house in Milwaukee.

"The letter follows:

"Milwaukee, Wis., March 26, 1911.

"Dear Cousin: It has been some time since I wrote you last, but if it isn't one thing, it is another. I had a terrible nervous spell week before last, and when I have such a spell I can hardly use my arms. It seems as if they weigh sixty pounds, and my limbs are so lame I can hardly walk.

"Mollie, I sent you two Socialistic papers and two anti-Socialistic papers, which they call cardinal. I hope you will never have a Socialistic Mayor, for it is one of the worst things we ever had. Since we have had this Mayor there are 20,000 men out of work, and such a lot of houses vacant. The flat just above us has been vacant seven months. My washerwoman's husband has been out of work for a month. He worked in a coal yard, and now there is no coal in the yard.

"I am sending you a picture of a bomb shooting which caused the loss of a \$225,000 bridge. A store has also been blown up by the hand; they had twenty-three fires in one day and seventeen in the next. In some places horses' tongues have been cut out and their ears have been cut off and the police cannot find out who does it.

"Arthur Manger's barn was burned with forty-one horses in it, but we cannot find out who did it. The police are afraid to do anything because the Socialists do not believe in law. They are teaching revolution, and they claim that they do not interfere with religion, but read their papers and see what terrible things they say.

"Mollie, I cannot tell you one-half how terrible times are here in Milwaukee. We are bothered with tramps every day. I know one day a lady who lives closer to the heart of the city than we was visited by fifteen tramps. Since the Socialists have been in power they have discharged everyone they could unless they were Social Democrats. It is politics all the way. They do not seem to care whether a man is fit for a position, so he is a Socialist. They are trying their hardest to get their kind on the school board. They have three now and need only five more to have full control. Their idea is for the taxpayer to pay for all the children's books, and they have no sympathy for the taxpayers at all."

HIGH WAGES—SHORT HOURS.

Congressman Redfield of New York, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives on the wool schedule, made many illuminating references to matters in which organized labor has been and is intensely interested. Employers of labor have been slow to acknowledge that short hours and high wages work not only to the advantage of the wage earner but also to the employer. In Mr. Redfield's speech he brings out very clearly some of the questions that have been considered as differences not to be reconciled.

"About twelve years ago the head of a concern in Brooklyn decided that he would put his factory on a nine-hour-a-day basis. He became satisfied that there was an element in the ten-hour day that was real but difficult to see, namely, the tired hour. He became satisfied that the tenth hour was the tired hour—that at that time the point was reached under which a man could not work to the highest advantage. He put his factory on a nine-hour-a-day basis and kept a very careful record of his cost. At the end of the year it was 4 per cent to the good. He made an absolutely larger product. The wages remained the same. I presume you gentlemen are all aware of the experiment that took place in the great shipbuilding yards of William Denny & Sons, who, as a result of conferences between them and their workmen, agreed that they would try the eight-hour day for a year, at the end of which time if the result showed no disadvantage to earnings in the eight-hour day, it would be retained, otherwise the men agreed to go back to the nine-hour day. As a result, at the end of the year they retained the eight-hour day because it paid. I do not mean to argue from this that you could go with an ax and cut everything arbitrarily to eight hours, but that the proper and reasonable adjustment of things to that will some day obtain is unquestioned."

The scorching cyclist was on the road to Stratford-on-Avon. He was bent over the handlebars, and the beads which bespeak the strenuous toiler were trickling off his face. "Hi, sonny!" he called to a passing youth. "Am I right for Shakespeare's house?" "Yes, you're right, mister," was the dreamy reply of the leisurely youth; "but you needn't hurry. Shakespeare's dead."

"I don't see any difference between you and a trained nurse except the uniform," said her sick husband. "And the salary," she added thoughtfully.

MEN'S SUITS

\$10



BLUE SERGES and Others

Equal to Any at \$15



FROM every point of view by which men's suits are judged, these are THOROUGHLY GOOD. They are made of good, serviceable materials and are perfect in fit and finish. Hundreds of satisfied wearers will vouch for their quality.

American Federation of Labor Letter

Menace to Seamen.

It is stated that there is a growing disposition on the part of ship owners in various parts of the world to employ Chinese crews. Several British ships touching at American and Canadian ports have recently been furnished with crews from Hongkong, and similar crews have been sent to Europe and Australia. Chinese sailors and firemen receive about \$6 or \$7 gold per month, and stewards \$5 to \$7, while it is stated that the average price paid to other nationalities reaches about \$45 gold per month. The Consular reports state that Chinese can be boarded for about \$4 to \$6 per month, as compared to \$15 to \$18 for other crews. It must be borne in mind that it is also necessary to carry over one-third more Chinese for the same service.

More Pay, Better Conditions.

The Transport Workers' Union at Vienna has been successful in obtaining a maximum wage of 36 crowns a week, with an eight-day holiday yearly after one to five years of service, and a two weeks' holiday after five years of service.

Danish Seamen.

The Danish Parliament has passed a bill whereby absent seamen are entitled to participate in the elections for Parliament by power of attorney, or by sending in their votes. This raises the Danish seaman to the level of a full and franchised state citizen.

Boiler Cleaners Winning.

The strike of the boiler cleaners, which has been on at Antwerp for a month, is showing a decided change in favor of the strikers. The small vessel owners, fearing that they are going to be entirely put out of business by the larger firms if they continue hostile toward the men, have recognized the wage tariff of the organization and a large proportion of the men have returned to work.

Tramway Increases.

The Society of Norwegian Tramway Servants has just been successful in securing a six-year agreement which carries substantial increases, with free uniforms after a stipulated time and ten days' holiday during the present year, and with a two weeks' holiday in all the following years. The concessions granted to the employees practically meet the demands of the organization.

"A La Americana."

In Belgium there exists an organization known as the General Society of Servants of Telegraphs and Telephones, which issues an official paper. In the last issue it is stated that the Minister under whose jurisdiction this class of labor comes has ordered that the society should dissolve its present form into groups and each group only to contain the same grade. This order is similar in character to the action of our own Post Office Department officials regarding organizations.

Against Unions Some More.

When the tenth annual convention of the Pennsylvania branch of the National Association of Post Office Clerks was held in Erie, Pennsylvania, First Assistant Postmaster-General Grandfield was present to direct the deliberations of the clerks. The important business transacted by the convention was resolutions adopted indorsing the administration of the national president, thanking him for his address on legislation, and another resolution indorsing Sunday closing of post offices and also thanking Dr. C. P. Grandfield, First Assistant Postmaster-General, for his address. Dr. Grandfield came to the convention to urge the clerks to continue as a mutual ad-

miration society, and his entire address was devoted to arguments discouraging the organization of postal employees on trade-union lines. Dr. Grandfield made copious references to editorial expressions clipped from newspapers, in an effort to prove that "Government employees should not be deluded with the idea that they have the same rights as ordinary citizens."

Referring to the "gag" rule, which prohibits officers and employees of the United States from exercising their prerogatives as American citizens, Dr. Grandfield said: "One of the objects of this order is to prevent favoritism and political or personal influence rather than merit from controlling promotion. The man who desires to gain promotion on his own merits should certainly uphold this order. No man can truthfully say that the employees of the postal service have been denied the right to petition, or that the Postmaster-General is not ready at all times to redress grievances, to confer with your officers or to co-operate with you in everything that tends to benefit the service or to improve the conditions of employment." Selah!

Missouri in Good Shape.

In a communication just received from John T. Smith, secretary-treasurer of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, it is stated that the movement throughout the State is gaining strength. He has been making a trip over the State, holding meetings in the various cities where there are central bodies, and reports that although the weather has been extremely warm, a splendid attendance has greeted him at every place visited.

Hardwood Finishers Win.

The hardwood finishers to the number of 300 went on strike a short time ago in Philadelphia, for an increase in wages to 36 cents per hour. They have just been successful in signing up the last of the recalcitrant employers and all the men returned to work at the wage demanded.

Pattern Makers Successful.

The pattern makers of Schenectady, N. Y., who went on strike a few days ago as a protest against the employment of non-union men, have returned to work, the organization having made a satisfactory settlement by the non-unionists becoming members of the organization.

Piano Workers.

The Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union has just issued a statement showing that the total benefit paid for the past seven years reaches a grand total of \$238,095.16. This organization pays a \$5 per week sick benefit, from \$50 to \$500 death benefit, as well as a wife death benefit of \$40. The strike and lockout benefit is \$7 per week. The dues of the organization are 20 cents per week. The showing made is an excellent one.

Express Rates Lowered.

Practically all of the express companies have reduced very materially their rates and have filed the new schedules with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The growing sentiment for a parcels post, no doubt, is responsible for the lowered rates.

Garment Workers Hopeful.

The garment workers on strike in Cleveland have been successful in the past week in getting agreements, and a portion of the membership has returned to work. All indications point to a gratifying end of the strike in the near future, with victory for the strikers.

Blast Furnace Workers.

It is rumored that unless some satisfactory arrangement is made immediately, three thousand blast furnacemen engaged in West Cumberland,

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England, are to be thrown out of work. It seems that it pays the company better to sell their pig iron than to convert it into steel rails. Consequently it has decided, for the time being, to lay off this large number of men.

Woolcombers' Strike.

There are at the present time over 12,000 woolcombers on strike in Bradford, England, in order to force an advance in wages and to fix a minimum standard. Likewise, about 2500 people have been affected as a result of the strike. There seems to be no prospect of an immediate settlement.

Business Brisk.

A report issued by the Steam Engine Makers' Society says that trade is now very brisk in the engineering line and that the unemployed percentage of members is much lower than a year ago. If it were not for the fact that the employers are evading an agreement which limits overtime to thirty-two hours per month, the unemployment of the members of the society would be abolished. The report also states that an increase has been secured of one shilling per week at several towns.

Referendum Defeated.

The bill to establish the initiative and referendum has been defeated by the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Legislature, by a vote of 125 to 75.

The Doctors Concerned.

The medical fraternity in Great Britain is much concerned over the new Lloyd-George insurance bill. They have vigorously protested against the provisions which affect their profession. It has been suggested that the approved societies should engage a medical officer, whose duty it would be to give certificates of sickness to members, which would entitle them to sick pay provided under the bill; sick pay having been obtained, the member to have the choice of a doctor and pay the fee himself. Heretofore, it has been quite generally the practice for these societies to employ what is termed a "club" doctor, the society footing the bill.

National Insurance Bill.

At all of the Whitsun meetings of the Friendly Societies the English National Insurance Bill was under discussion, and although the tone of these discussions was generally favorable, the details of the measure were systematically criticised.

State Insurance.

A law instituting a national system of insurance is about to go into effect in Italy. All private life insurance companies, whether Italian or foreign, have been compelled to present their registers to appointed officials and the registers then closed. Existing contracts will be recognized, but no further insurance can be made hereafter, as all new business will go to the State.

Germany's New Bill.

The Workmen's Insurance Consolidation and Amendment Bill has passed the Reichstag. The final vote was 232 for to 58 against, the minority being composed of Socialists.

Foreign Workmen Only.

The Buffalo "Republic," published at Buffalo, N. Y., in its last issue contains the facsimile of a letter written by Fred F. Graham, secretary of the Lackawanna Steel Company, in reply to a letter asking for employment for two men. The letter practically states in so many words that if the two men are foreigners, they can get employment at once, but if not, they are courteously requested to call. Those who have watched the course of the big steel companies of

the country realize that it has been the policy pursued in the past to exclude English-speaking employees as far as it has been possible. The idea, no doubt, upon which the company bases its activities is that it is more advantageous to the company to employ men who are unfamiliar with the moral and living standards of this country. It is also to be noted that these companies have made a successful effort in employing foreigners of different nationalities, in order that there may not be free-speaking intercourse between them. The letter above referred to confirms without question the policy which has been adopted.

Mexicans Strike.

There are strikes of workmen in Chihuahua, Mexico. The street-car system is completely tied up and many men are idle, the result of a demand for living wages. A strike is also on in the City of Mexico, of the street-car employees, who are also demanding an increase in wages.

Demand Increase.

A general strike has been inaugurated by the organized railroad employees of Italy. The men are demanding higher wages, and assert that every railroad in the country will immediately be affected if a settlement is not arrived at.

Immigrants Rejected.

During the last fiscal year Canada rejected at dominion ports of entry 17,614 immigrants. The singular feature of the report is the fact that of the rejected immigrants, 15,504 came from the United States, while only 2110 were rejected at the ocean ports.

Australian Shoe Workers.

Information comes from Tasmania, Australia, that the shoe manufacturers, after agreeing to meet in conference with the end in view of adjusting the wage scale, suddenly refused to comply. Immediate action was taken by the Federal Council of the Boot Trade Union, backed by all the unions in the other Australian States, and as a result a settlement has been effected by an increase in wages of \$1 per week, with apprenticeship system regulated as in the other States.

Taylor System Again.

Congressman Wilson, chairman of the House Labor Committee, will immediately, together with his colleagues, commence an investigation of the "Taylor" system. He states that undoubtedly the first plant to be visited on the tour of inspection will be the South Bethlehem, Pa., steel plant, where this system has been attempted.

Judas To Be Rewarded.

In recognition of the efforts of W. V. Osborne, the man who instituted the proceedings against the trade unions of England, and who secured a judgment forbidding the use of their funds to support parliamentary action, is to be presented with the customary and immemorial "twelve pieces of silver" allotted to Iscariots. A fund is being raised with which to present him a house.

Florida Legislature.

The Legislature now in session in Florida has defeated a child-labor bill, but there are two other bills of interest that apparently have a good chance of passage. One is to reduce the price of school text books, and the other, a liability bill.

Unions in Switzerland.

It is said that labor conditions in Switzerland are somewhat better than anywhere on the European continent, and the organized workmen relatively greater. The trade-union movement, however, is not thoroughly united, political and re-

ligious questions precluding a complete unification. Beneficial associations and other organizations based on religion are common in Switzerland. Of a total 113,800 organized workmen in 1910, only 67,348 were affiliated with the general federation of that country, the "Trade Union Association." The railway workers have an 82 per cent organization. Membership is on the increase.

Refuse to Be Searched.

Four hundred employees of the Gorton Rubber Works, Openshaw, near Manchester, Great Britain, have ceased work for the reason that they object to signing an agreement permitting themselves to be searched. Another branch of the firm at Droylsden has also been closed down from the same cause.

Ohio's Employment Offices.

The State of Ohio has five free public employment offices, one each being located at Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton and Toledo, under the supervision of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. A report has just been received for the last quarter, giving in detail the number of people assisted in procuring employment, and the total reaches 8731.

Dockers of Mannheim Win.

After a week's negotiations before the Conciliation Board of Mannheim, Germany, an agreement has been reached which concedes a reduction in the working time of one-half hour a day, to go into effect in 1912, with a minimum wage of 22½ cents an hour. The professional strike breakers who took the places of the men during the contest have all been discharged.

New York Strike Won.

The Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union has just won a victory in securing an agreement with one of the large manufacturing firms in New York. This firm had prepared for a long fight and had installed cots in the shop, where they had intended to house the strike breakers. As a result of the agreement, the strikers have all been reinstated and granted a fifty-two-hour week.

Expansion Sale

We are going through to Geary Street.

Our increasing business compels us to add more room, so we've leased

No. 33 Geary Street

The dividing wall will be torn down.

Meanwhile all Suits to Order are Reduced

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FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1911.

"When the sea was calm, all boats alike show'd mastership in floating."—Shakespeare.

Clarence S. Darrow, who is now in charge of the defense in the Los Angeles "Times" cases, has given up his Chicago apartment, dissolved his law partnership and resolved on the completion of his present case to retire from practice and abandon Chicago as a place of residence, says an eastern exchange.

Frank A. Kennedy announces the twenty-first birthday of his paper, the "Western Laborer." It is one of our exchanges looked for each week. We congratulate "Sadie" on his success to date. The man who owns his own publication is lucky. It is frequently a relief to say just what one thinks. This Mr. Kennedy does. He has been called hard names for not writing otherwise, but this is one of his paper's strong points, in our opinion.

Richard Caverly has written a series of articles on the subject of "Lessons on Money for Workmen." The first letter appears in this issue, and subsequent letters will follow regularly. Mr. Caverly is an authority on the important topic he has selected, and it will be an easy matter to follow him closely, for he writes well and clearly. It is oft-times said that the money question is at the root of all the problems of the day. Certainly it is one but little understood, and its careful study will prove time well spent.

When the men and women affiliated with the trade-union movement follow closely the obligation they took when initiated, they will recognize the necessity of insisting upon the union label as a step in the right direction. Millions of dollars worth of products can be controlled without the least trouble each year in this country by the simple request referred to. A guarantee will thus be given to those making these products that we are bound in a co-operate society, namely, the labor movement, and we will see that "the concern of one is the concern of all."

Franklin K. Lane said in a speech delivered before the Commonwealth Club in this city: "I believe the time is coming when it will be necessary to treat railroads as one great monopoly, deal with them as such and allow rates that will pay the stockholders a fair return. The power to make rates must be lodged in one body, and the State Railroad Commission of California must be a branch of the Federal agency. I do not believe it is possible to have forty-seven commissions dealing with rates of interstate carriers. Nearly all railroads are interstate, and the ultimate result is one great central authority controlling interstate traffic. Then will come the subdivision and branch bodies." Government ownership is even a better way of controlling a monopoly.

THE CHARITY CONFERENCE.

On June 7th there met in Boston the Thirty-Eighth Annual National Conference on Charities and Correction. For thirty-eight years these representatives of charity organizations have been meeting to discuss ways and means of dealing with poverty and distress, and in spite of all their deliberation there is as much, if not more, poverty today than there was when these conferences first were held. What is worse, these conferences have done nothing to justify the hope that they will be a factor in making things better after thirty-eight more of them have been held.

A few, but only a few individuals connected with charity organizations, realize how this duty is being neglected, and are trying to induce their co-laborers to do something to remove the cause of poverty. Unfortunately their efforts do not seem to be meeting with much success.

With the same object in view as these few workers have and in the hope of helping them, Mr. Joseph Fels of Philadelphia sent a letter to the members of the conference. It does not appear that this letter was publicly read, but all of the members must have been aware of its contents.

In this letter, Mr. Fels called attention to the fact that charity workers are doing little or nothing to remove the cause of poverty, and that many of them are either indifferent or opposed to the reforms that would have this effect. He pointed out that there is no excuse for ignorance on this matter for it is now thirty years since Henry George made clear in "Progress and Poverty" how poverty can be abolished. He then offered a suggestion which actually put to a test the willingness of the members in attendance to learn how to put an end to all need of charity. He suggested that a committee be appointed, composed of members in whose fairness and intelligence all could have confidence, to make a thorough investigation of the merits of all proposed plans to end poverty and to report to the next annual conference.

The adoption of this suggestion would not have committed the conference to any particular idea. The committee would have been free to investigate the relative merits of single tax, socialism, anarchism, public ownership and any other plan. He only asked that the committee be properly constituted so that it might have the confidence of all. No matter what the decision of this committee might have been, the next annual conference would have had the chance to take some action that would put it in a position where it might be of some service in settling the questions with which it is supposed to deal.

The failure to act on Mr. Fels' suggestion justifies the suspicion that a majority of the conference is not particularly interested in seeing poverty abolished. This puts the members in a rather awkward position. If they are unwilling to do what they can to abolish poverty they necessarily assume some responsibility for its continued existence. Consequently their charity amounts practically to inadequate payment of damages for injury done the recipients. To such charity no credit is due for good intentions and no gratitude is due from those who receive it.

"THIRD DEGREE" METHODS.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor appeared before the Senate committee before which has been referred the matter of investigating the "third degree" methods. Mr. Gompers opened his testimony on the methods employed by the police of this country, which, he said, constituted a system that is not only unlawful, but brutal. "In the case of the Saylor brothers, arrested in connection with the death of a young woman in Atlantic City, about two years ago, one of the brothers was sweated and doped to such an extent that he made state-

ments, which if true, ought to have resulted in his conviction, but when the trial came," Mr. Gompers added, "and the man was not under the influence of the 'third degree' system, he gave testimony which resulted in his acquittal. That case is in strong contrast with the case of Dr. Crippen, arrested by the British authorities. Just as soon as Crippen was taken into custody, the officers told the prisoner that any statement he might make would be used against him at the trial. He was warned that he had rights that could not be invaded by the police."

Coming to the case of the McNamaras, Mr. Gompers declared that they were taken away from their home without a proper hearing, without an opportunity of consulting with counsel, despite the fact that such an opportunity was demanded by the suspect—just taken bodily, placed in an automobile that was cranked up and ready to start, one of the speediest machines in the city of Indianapolis—manacled, taken at break-neck speed to Terre Haute, held until train time and rushed to California.

A colloquy ensued between the members of the Senate Committee and Mr. Gompers, dealing with the various phases of the case. It was brought out also that Detective W. J. Burns had telegraphed to the Governor of California that he had arrested and was holding J. J. McNamara, in order to get the requisition, when, as a matter of fact, McNamara was not arrested until a week after the telegram was sent. Mr. Gompers also intimated that there had been unlawful acts committed by post office inspectors in co-operation with Burns.

WHAT WE HEAR AWAY FROM HOME.

Frank M. Smith, the Oakland millionaire, is commonly known as "Borax Smith," owing to the relation the commodity he is named after bears to his money bags. Last month the gentleman was interviewed in Salt Lake City and told the reporter various things about his "rise from poverty." Then came general remarks, and a millionaire's opinions are usually interesting on economic and kindred subjects—they are so different! We quote from the record:

"How about the social unrest?"

"The average man of today is better off than he was ten or twenty years ago. The trouble is that the desires and demands of the people have gone ahead of their earning capacity. The wage earner of today has his comforts and luxuries that only belonged to the rich of a generation ago. Many wage earners, dependent solely upon their salaries, now keep automobiles, and in passing a shack in the Nevada desert only a few days ago I heard the sound of a piano. The people want more today. That is the explanation."

"What do you think of the opportunity of the young man of today?"

"It was never better. There is always a good place for the man of ability, training, energy and perseverance. The natural resources of this country are only in their infancy in development, and there is the same opportunity and reason for large combinations of capital as there was for the organization of the Standard Oil Company. It will be centuries before we need to turn elsewhere for investment."

Millionaire Smith will take care that the young men of the present day do not seek "opportunities" along "borax" lines. The puzzle of the world as to the best way to remedy existing conditions and equalize economic relations may be summed up in one sentence (according to Mr. Smith):

Let the wage earners refuse to buy automobiles.

In ten city squares in New York City there are employed 29,692 persons in factories. These immense workshops are located with a view to easy access to transportation lines.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**A Good Law Worth Remembering.**

Among the many excellent measures passed at the last session of California's Legislature is one dealing with the payment of employees by employers, as follows:

"Section 1. Whenever an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of such discharge shall become due and payable immediately. When any such employee not having a contract for a definite period quits or resigns his employment, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of such quitting or resignation shall become due and payable five days thereafter.

"Sec. 2. All wages other than those mentioned in section 1 of this act earned by any person during any one month shall become due and payable at least once in each month and no person, firm or corporation for whom such labor has been performed shall withhold from any such employee any wages so earned or unpaid for a longer period than fifteen days after such wages become due and payable; provided, however, that nothing herein shall in any way limit or interfere with the right of any such employee to accept from any such person, firm or corporation wages earned and unpaid for a shorter period than one month.

"Sec. 3. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500.

"Sec. 4. None of the provisions of this act shall apply to any county, city and county, incorporated city or town, or other municipal corporation."

* * *

The Recall of Judges.

The most persuasive argument offered for excepting judges from the recall is based upon the assumption that they are not law makers but merely appliers of the law.

This assumption is hardly in accord with the present facts; and it is difficult even to see how such an assumed condition of things could practically be brought about. In any case, however, if the question is to be frankly considered, it would seem that any substantial objection to the recall of judges must be admitted to apply also against the recall of other public officials, and against democracy generally.

Fear of impulsive and harmful action by the people is the sole basis for such objection.

That this fear should be especially appealed to in behalf of judges is illogical, and merely avoids admission of a lack of faith in democracy; for there is no reason why confidence in the general sanity and fair-mindedness of the people, which is the essence of democracy, should fail with respect to judges.

When fairly looked at it seems that this fear of impulsive action is mainly a left-over product of oppressive and repressive government.

It ignores every-day proofs of the natural conservatism of really self-governing people. It tends to hide the real danger to democracy of giving irresponsible power to any class of men.

A "Judge Jeffreys" impressively shows that judicial office does not sanctify the incumbent, and that democracy cannot safely make judges responsible to any power other than the people. Surely a good judge has no special reason to fear the people, or to demand insurance against their possible mistakes.—W. G. Stewart in the Chicago "Public."

* * *

Pensions For Poor Mothers.

An Illinois statute which took effect on July 1st is an amendment to the Juvenile Court law, a result of the humanitarian agitation set on foot by Judge Cleland while on the Municipal Court bench of Chicago, under which poor families

need no longer be broken up by sending children to charitable institutions. Following is the new provision, without a precedent in any statute so far as we know:

"If the parent or parents of such dependent or neglected child are poor and unable to properly care for said child, but are otherwise proper guardians, and it is for the welfare of such child to remain at home, the court may enter an order finding such facts and fixing the amount of money necessary to enable the parent or parents to properly care for such child, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the County Board through its County Agent or otherwise to pay to such parent or parents, at such times as said order may designate, the amount so specified for the care of such dependent or neglected child until the further order of the court."

* * *

The Possibilities of University Co-Operation.

Mayor J. Stitt Wilson of Berkeley, said some good things in his inaugural address early in the month. The following is well worth reading:

"Berkeley is pre-eminently a seat of culture and education. She is the Athens of the west. It is around the University of California that the city has been built. It is in relation to this noted seat of learning that we are so widely and favorably known throughout the State and the nation. The city cannot be indifferent to this supreme fact in the growth, development and significance of our civic affairs. Develop as we may, this is the genius of Berkeley.

"President Wheeler of our State University was one of the first citizens of Berkeley to proffer assistance to the new administration. This is as it should be. Considering the fact that the interests of the university and of the State of California are so great here in Berkeley, and that the homes of the members of the faculty are here; that many of our citizens come here to enjoy the advantages offered by the university, it seems to me that there might be developed the beginnings of a truly scientific administration of civic and municipal affairs.

"The citizens of Berkeley would resent any effort of the university to dominate our activities. But the very opposite is what we have to fear, that a large body of highly educated men, by their very specialization, may not make the due contribution to a progressive municipal policy, which science should ensure.

"It is not too much to hope for an interest in our civic affairs on the part of all members of the faculty. Perhaps also we might expect exact information from the departments of sociology, economics and engineering, etc., relating to the projects that are before us, and that without cost or at small cost to the city.

"Why should a great seat of learning not be the handmaid to the executive officers of a city, and thus use academic power in concrete and practical affairs? Why should there not be a department of municipal research in our great university, a storehouse of information upon every civic concern, which would be placed at the service of all the departments of our city, and in the State for that matter? We are entering upon the era of scientific civic and municipal administration. Why should Berkeley not be in the van in this respect? If it is replied that Berkeley is too small a city for a civic laboratory, perhaps the very opposite is the case. A scientific method of taxation, scientific methods and processes in administering our public utilities, and the most ideal plans for civic art and civic betterment—all of these and other developments might be more easily initiated in smaller cities than in larger. Let us at least dream of the day when science and the passion for humanity shall determine civic policies and programs, and not the exploiting privileged interests and tyrannizing powerful monopolies."

A Masterpiece In English Prose**ONLY SOME WILD OLIVE LEAVES.**

By John Ruskin.

(From preface to the "Crown of Wild Olives.")

If your life were but a fever fit—the madness of a night, whose follies were all to be forgotten in the dawn, it might matter little how you fretted away the sickly hours—what toys you snatched at, or let fall—what visions you followed wistfully with the deceived eyes of sleepless frenzy. Is the earth only an hospital? Play, if you care to play, on the floor of the hospital dens. Knit its straws into what crowns you please; gather the dust of it for treasures, and die rich in that, clutching at the black motes in the air with your dying hands—and, yet it may be well with you.

But if this life be no dream, and the world no hospital; if all the peace and power and joy you can ever win must be won now; and all fruit of victory gathered here, or never—will you still, throughout the puny totality of your life, weary yourselves in the fire for vanity?

If there is no rest which remaineth for you, is there none you might presently take? Was this grass of the earth made green for your shroud only, not for your bed? And can you never lie down upon it, but only under it? The heathen, to whose creed you have returned, thought not so. They knew that life brought its contest, but they expected from it also the crown of all contest. No proud one! no jeweled circlet flaming through heaven above the height of the unmerited throne; only some few leaves of wild olive, cool to the tired brow, through a few years of peace. It should have been of gold, they thought; but Jupiter was poor; this was the best the god could give them. Seeking a greater than this, they had known it a mockery. Not in war, not in wealth, not in tyranny was there any happiness to be found for them—only in kindly peace, fruitful and free.

The wreath was to be of wild olive, mark you—the tree that grows carelessly, tufting the rocks with no vivid bloom, no verdure of branch; only with soft snow of blossom, and scarcely fulfilled fruit, mixed with grey leaf and thornset stem; no fastening of diadem for you but with such sharp embroidery!

But this, such as it is, you may win, while yet you live; type of grey honor and sweet rest. Free-heartedness and graciousness, and undisturbed trust, and unrequited love, and the sight of the peace of others, and the ministry to their pain—these, and the blue sky above you, and the sweet waters and flowers of the earth beneath, and mysteries and presences, innumerable, of living things—these may yet be here your riches; untortmenting and divine; serviceable for the life that now is; nor it may be, without promise of that which is to come.

VACATION.

By Edwin Osgood Grover.

A season for living with the kindly sun and the blue sky; days of keen delight in little things, of joyous questing after beauty; days for the making of friends by being a true friend to others; days when we may enlarge our little lives by excursions to strange places, by friendly association, by the companionship of great thoughts; days that may teach us to live nobly, to work joyously, to play harder, to do all labor better; so should each July bring us indeed a golden summer.

Miss Maud E. Miner, secretary of the Probation Association of New York, says there are three principal causes for crime and delinquency—namely, the sweatshop home, the deserted home and the overcrowded home.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 14, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Rosenthal and Treasurer McTiernan were excused. Delegate Ford was appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed.

Credentials—Electrical Workers No. 151—F. Bartholomew, W. W. Barden, E. F. Ford, E. S. Hurley, F. Noonan. Carpenters No. 1082—E. W. Hutchinson, J. French, P. J. Geisner, J. Severin. Hoisting Engineers—J. J. Murphy, Henry Witte. J. Rosblum. Metal Polishers—C. Glass, vice F. O. Smith. United Laborers—E. H. Lomasney, Wm. F. Dwyer, John McMahon, P. J. Leary, T. J. Moloney, M. O'Leary, James Regan, Bryan Hickey. Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Theo. Sampson, C. Fernsworth. Gas and Water Workers—Geo. W. Bell, J. J. Breslin, Dan C. Cameron, J. P. Haley, Phil Knell, Jos. F. Reilly. Cap Makers—B. Blum, vice J. Hyams. Cracker Bakers—Eva Estino, Lizzie Pizzano, Frank Carroll, Fred Alpers. Pattern Makers—J. G. Toshack, vice R. McIntosh. Stationary Fireman—Arthur Beaver, Thos. Rooney, Jas. Daley. Varnishers and Polishers—O. E. Radhoff, L. A. Morrelli, W. Wolf, S. Arnold. Cigar Makers—P. Cano, H. Rathner, W. E. Kelly, R. Ricker. Pile Drivers and Bridge Builders—J. La Torres, F. Lively, T. J. Denehy, W. C. French, Don Cameron, Jas. Curran.

The name of A. C. Rose was omitted in the list of delegates from Waiters' Union No. 30 last week. All delegates were seated.

The credential of Chas. A. Fell as delegate from Stablemen's Union, vice Walter Troy, was protested by Delegate Troy, and in accordance with the law of the Council the credential and protest were referred to the organizing committee.

Communications—Filed—From National Consumers' League, thanks for information on progress of eight-hour law. From Franklin Hichborn and H. W. Brundige, thanks for copy of brief on eight-hour law. From Clarence Darrow, to the effect that mass meetings of protest on McNamara case were good things, and should be encouraged. From Socialist Party, advising Council that Wm. D. Haywood would speak on Saturday, July 22, 1911, at Valencia Theatre. From P. J. Ryan, legislative committee of Central Labor Union, D. C., relative to action of Council on proposed arbitration treaty between United States and Great Britain.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Asiatic Exclusion League, requesting that Council subscribe to weekly publication to agitate passage of exclusion act. From Gardeners' Union, asking that their wage scale and agreement be again taken up. From Jas. A. Sorensen, complaint about treatment by representative of local union. From a number of members of Tailors' Union No. 2, statement of treatment accorded them by contractors.

Referred to Secretary with Instructions to Reply—From Building Trades Council, asking that furniture firms in San Francisco be advised of the fact that sister unions are on strike in Grand Rapids.

Communication received from the American Association for the Advancement of Science, requesting the Council to approve a proposed change in the House of Representatives to provide for the election of a committee on public health and national quarantine. On motion, the request was indorsed, and the secretary directed to notify Congressmen to that effect.

Communication was received from J. P. Sherbesman, organizer of the International Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, stating that there were a number of men on dredgers who wished to be organized, but did not know which organization had jurisdiction over them. It was moved that a copy of this communication be referred to the Iron Trades Council to determine which organization these men should affiliate with; motion carried.

The Council received ten complimentary tickets from Musicians' Union for their picnic to be held on July 20th at Shell Mound Park. The secretary was directed to acknowledge the receipt of same with thanks.

Communication from President Gompers, requesting that the officers of the Council undertake to arrange for his itinerary in the State of California, and advising us that unless the court interfered he would be with us on Labor Day.

The chair appointed Secretary Paul Scharrenberg, State Federation of Labor, Secretary O. A. Tveitmo, State Building Trades Council, in conjunction with the president and secretary of this Council, to arrange where President Gompers would speak in California. The communication was referred to the Labor Day Committee.

Miss Adella Parker, editor of the "Western Women Voter," of Seattle, Wash., was, upon motion of Sister La Rue, invited to address the Council. She made an eloquent plea for the rights of women, and pointed out the obligation of trade unionists to give the women of California the right of suffrage, and to assist the trade-union movement by the adoption of the amendment to be submitted next October granting the women the ballot.

Reports of Unions—Cigar Makers—Union has taken action toward having President Gompers withdraw from the Civic Federation. Retail Delivery Drivers—Wreden & Co. still unfair. Gas and Water Workers—Business good; will parade on Labor Day.

Label Section—Submitted a progressive report of its last meeting.

Executive Committee—Reported progress on all of the matters submitted to it; namely, the Barber Shop Porters' and Bath House Employees' wage scale and agreement, Stablemen's request for a boycott on Risdon Stables, wage scale and agreement of Tailors' Union; also having advised the Metal Polishers to assist the Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, by withdrawing their men from the shop of J. Burtchaell.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—The secretary stated that he had been requested to issue credentials to visit affiliated unions to Bro. W. E. Jones of the Miners' Union, who was incapacitated. A lengthy discussion was had upon the issuing of credentials of this character, and a motion was made to refer to the executive committee for the purpose of investigating and reporting back next Friday evening; motion carried.

Nominations—President, John A. Kelly; vice-president, B. B. Rosenthal; secretary, Andrew J. Gallagher; financial secretary, J. J. Kenny; treasurer, Jas. J. McTiernan; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien; trustees—J. W. Spencer, John P. McLaughlin, Kenneth McLeod, L. Salinger; executive committee—John O'Connell, Miss Rose Myears, M. E. Decker, E. S. Hurley, D. P. Hagerty, Selig Schulberg, J. C. Kloos, W. G. De-septe, Wm. F. Dwyer, W. H. Urmy, Chas. Shuttleworth, John I. Nolan, Patrick O'Brien, K. J. Doyle, J. J. Murphy, Harry Gildea, Don Cameron, B. B. Rosenthal; law and legislative committee—W. R. Hagerty, John I. Nolan, Theo. Johnson, A. W. Broulett, C. H. Parker, Arthur Hinton, Andrew Furuseth; organizing committee—John O. Walsh, Mrs. Lizzie Williams, Jas. Wil-

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liams, Jas. Curran, D. P. Haggerty, I. Miller, Ed. Ford, Jas. A. Himmel, W. G. Desepte; Asiatic Exclusion League—Andrew J. Gallagher, H. M. Burnet; directors of "Labor Clarion"—E. L. Requin, Chas. Radebold, R. I. Wisler, J. W. Mullen, E. H. Lomasney. Nominations were declared closed for the evening, and will be reopened at the next meeting.

Delegate O. A. Tveitmoe was called upon to address the delegates, having just returned from a trip through the eastern States. He gave some idea of the trials and vicissitudes of our sister unions, and stated that the eyes of the United States were turned upon the struggle now going on upon this coast. He regretted to say that the internal strifes occasioned by the jurisdictional question were sapping the strength of our eastern organizations, and that there was great hope in the awakening of trade unionists throughout the country.

Receipts—Barber Shop Porters, \$4; Marine Firemen, \$16; Soda Water Drivers, \$2; Plumbers, \$10; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$4; Bottle Caners, \$4; Newspaper Solicitors, \$4; Millmen No. 422, \$10; Drug Clerks, \$4; Millmen No. 423, \$14; Molders, \$10; Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, \$4; Boiler Makers No. 25, \$6; Gas and Water Workers, \$12; Steam Shovelmen, \$6; Sign and Pictorial Painters, \$4; Chauffeurs, \$4; Ship Drillers, \$6; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$10; Cracker Bakers, \$6; Cooks, \$12; Sailors, \$20; Press Feeders, \$6; Electrical Workers, No. 151, \$10; Teamsters, \$20; Coopers, \$8; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; Waitresses, \$10; Beer Bottlers, \$6; Blacksmiths, \$4; Hatters, \$2; Cloak Makers, \$6; Pile Drivers, \$14; Carpenters No. 1640, \$6; Carriage Workers, \$4. Total, \$284.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$7.40; "Call," 75 cents; stenographer, \$20; assistant stenographer, \$18; Home Telephone Co., \$7.30. Total, \$93.45.

Adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

EXCLUSION LEAGUE MEETING.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League last Sunday afternoon, President O. A. Tveitmoe, who presided, discussed industrial and commercial conditions in the east as he found them on his recent trip to the Atlantic seaboard.

"The subject of Asiatic exclusion," he said, "is better understood there than it ever has been, thanks to the work of education that our league has accomplished. This is true not only among members of Congress, but throughout the country at large. Business conditions I found fairly good, though there is a large number of unemployed of both sexes in the industrial centers."

The executive board reported that the bill submitted at the last meeting of the league, relating to Asiatic exclusion, had been forwarded to Congressman John E. Raker of the First California District. He presented it to the House of Representatives on July 1st, and it was referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. The report said that a vigorous campaign would be begun through affiliated organizations to urge the passage of the bill.

An extract from a Swiss prospectus: "Veissbach is the favorite place of resort for those who are fond of solitude. Persons in search of it are, in fact, constantly flocking here from the four quarters of the globe."

Maud: "So he had the cheek to ask my age, did he? Well, what did you tell him?" Ethel: "I told him I didn't know positively, but I thought you were just twenty-four on your thirtieth birthday."

Thrust and Parry

"A report from Los Angeles says that 5000 women now employed by the hotels of Southern California are under notice of dismissal as a result of the eight-hour law passed by the last Legislature. The report may be exaggerated, but there seems no reasons to hope so. Indeed, some such drastic action was inevitable as soon as the legislative vote was taken. Every student of economics knew it to be inevitable. Many of those who voted for it knew it to be inevitable, but the habit of cringing before ignorance is ingrained. These 5000 women will now have leisure to study the blatant stupidity that supposes that economic laws can be changed by a ballot box. They can be changed, but not in that way."—San Francisco "Argonaut."

Even the "Argonaut" admits the possibility of exaggeration. That being so, inasmuch as the trade unions are involved in the discussion, it may safely be conceded that exaggeration has taken place. While it may be true that economic laws cannot be changed by the ballot box, it is true that selfishness and lust of gold have received some set-backs from that source. It passes understanding how a publication can calmly print such matter as appears above. The toiling thousands of defenseless women and girls had no protection until the eight-hour law came, and why the "Argonaut" can overlook the essentials for the exaggerated non-essentials also is beyond comprehension.

The paste pot and scissors are passing through the press of the State this item:

"Hanford, June 26th.—Because he imagines he is George A. Knight and is constantly causing a disturbance, Joseph Althouse, son of James Althouse of Stratford, was yesterday adjudged insane and ordered committed to the Stockton State Hospital."

We are unable to figure out from this whether Althouse was committed for creating a disturbance, or simply imagining he is George Knight. If it were the latter, his case undoubtedly is serious.—Stockton "Record."

It is admitted that the layman may not be able to understand the technicalities of the law, but when common sense is applied, it does seem that the law, as interpreted by judges, is of peculiarly elusive quantity. A young lady in Atlanta, Ga., after graduating in the Atlanta Law School with high honors, applied to the Superior Court to become a member of the "lawyers" union. The "business agent" of the "lawyers" union, Judge Pendleton, has refused to issue to the young lady a "working card," declaring that to do so would be "unconstitutional." Now she can't work. No "open shop" goes in the courts.

"A Japanese syndicate of Sacramento has just closed a deal through a realty firm for the purchase of 435 acres of rich, level land fourteen miles north of Sacramento, paying \$32,625 for the tract. The purchasers will colonize the land with people of their own race, and will irrigate it for the propagation of berries, grapes, vegetables and other crops that yield a good profit under intensive cultivation."—Newspaper dispatch.

The tendency to pass laws in California prohibiting the ownership of land by aliens has caused this and similar land deals. The undesirability of Asiatic immigration is plainly shown by the quoted paragraph, and also its possibilities to crowd out the white race by means of the lower life standard. From every quarter where the Orientals have settled comes the same story—degraded conditions, dilapidated homes, poor citizenship and a love for the white man's gold.

JOINT ACCOUNTS

This bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

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SHIRTS

Notes in Union Life

Among the deaths recorded during the week are those of the following unionists: Patrick Conlan and Patrick Scanlon of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, John H. Giessler of the coopers, Walter B. Nagle of the stevedores, Millard E. Ake of the plasterers, William Pollock of the journeymen stone cutters, and Joseph Sieradzki of the painters.

James A. Gray, organizer for the State Building Trades Council, has been ill at his home in Los Angeles for several weeks from pneumonia. The latest report was that he is improving.

President T. V. O'Connor of the International Longshoremen's Association reported on July 10th at the Toledo convention that there was \$19,000 in the treasury and that twenty-one new locals were organized during the past year. Arrangements were made to have a branch at Honolulu.

The third annual excursion and re-union of the "Big Three" is to take place at Fairfax Park next Sunday, July 23rd. The admission is 25 cents. For the benefit of the uninitiated we will say that the following unions comprise the "Big Three": Web Pressmen No. 4, Printing Pressmen No. 24, Press Assistants No. 33. An invitation is extended to all to take the delightful bay and car ride to the pretty park nestling among the foothills of Marin County.

Miss Adella Parker talked most interestingly for equal suffrage before the delegates of the Labor Council last Friday evening. She is editor of the "Western Woman Voter" of Seattle. She scored heavily when no response came to her offer to answer questions by remarking that the men of the northwest used to ask questions, "but they got over that."

The Label Section is still actively engaged in booming the label, card and button. All the assistance possible should be given those on the firing line. They toil for the common good, and the word of encouragement and the more suitable expression of co-operation—deeds—should be the portion of the men and women doing our collective work.

The machinists have voted for international officers, and there is considerable interest taken in the result, which will not be known for some time. In the meantime Lodge 68 keeps up its high standard of generosity, and at each meeting substantial sums of money are voted for the craftsmen engaged in struggling for the eight-hour day. And the donations are by no means confined to machinists.

From Indianapolis comes word that the photo-engravers of that city have contributed \$10 per member to the McNamara Defense Fund. This is the highest rate paid in union circles for this cause.

The tailors are having trouble with the contractor system of doing business, which corresponds largely to the sweatshop method. One sure way of fighting is to insist upon the union label in your clothes.

William D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railroad Employees, is in Philadelphia, where the street carmen talk of striking, and is expected in New York shortly to confer with the Coney Island & Brooklyn road's men, who are also planning a strike if their demands are not met.

At the recent convention of the International Congress of Textile Workers, held in Amsterdam, the resolution of the English delegates in favor of an universal eight-hour day in textile factories was enthusiastically and unanimously adopted.

According to the "Labor Gazette," issued by the Department of Labor in Canada, employment is on the increase and scales of wages in many crafts are increasing.

PRESSMEN'S CONVENTION.

The twenty-third annual convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union convened at their home in Hale Springs, Tenn., Monday, June 19th, with the largest representation in the history of the organization.

The dedication of the home and technical school took place on the first day. Among the notable speakers at the ceremonies were Frank Morrison and John B. Lennon of the A. F. of L., and Senator Robert Taylor of Tennessee. The home is situated in a beautiful valley among the mountains and is considered by the foremost authorities on tuberculosis to be the most complete institution of its kind in existence.

Among the numerous important measures passed was a resolution instructing the board of directors to submit to the referendum a proposition calling for biennial conventions, it being the opinion of the majority of the delegates that as much can be accomplished by holding conventions every two years instead of every year, as has been the custom in the past.

The board of directors was also instructed to submit to the referendum a proposition to increase the per capita tax 12 cents per month in order to allow the expenses of the delegates to future conventions to be paid by the International Union instead of by the locals, as has been the custom in the past.

It was also decided to renew the contract with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

The past year has been one of the most successful in the history of the organization both in the number of members initiated and the increases in wages obtained. The I. P. P. and A. U. now has a membership of 23,000, against 17,000 in 1906. The next convention will be held at the home.

FROM THE SOCIALISTS.

William D. Haywood, former secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, has been secured by the local Socialist Party to lecture at the Valencia Theatre tomorrow (Saturday), July 22d, 8 p. m., on "The Coming Victory of Labor," but he will devote the largest part of his lecture to the McNamara case.

Mr. Haywood has returned from a European lecture tour, starting just after the International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen, where he represented the Socialist Party of America. Everywhere he spoke thousands flocked to hear him. He packed the largest hall in London; miners in Wales jammed every available bit of space in their efforts to hear him. The men refused to go home after the meetings, and the constant cry was "More! Go on!"

Walter Wellman writes in the Chicago "Record-Herald":

"Haywood is a giant of a man, strong as a bull. He is big in body, in brain and in courage. He looks a fighter, and he is a fighter. He has been a fighter all his life. As a mere boy he fought for his daily bread in mines in Utah and Idaho. The mine owners and corporations may think they have him beaten. They may dwell a year or two in sweet dreams of peace and security, but in the end they will have to reckon with this genius among labor generals."

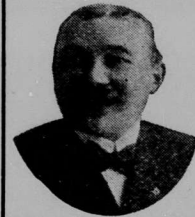
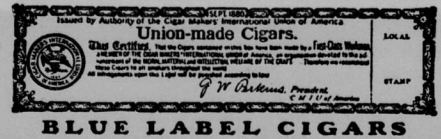
As a result of agitation of the Barmen's Union of Liverpool, J. S. Healy, the secretary, has been informed by the Home Secretary, during an informal discussion, that a scheme is being prepared whereby a considerable improvement will be made in the barmen's and barmaids' hours. According to the Home Secretary, it has been decided that these employees are to have one day's rest in seven and also certain holidays. The members of the Labor Party are behind a new bill that will result in relieving this class of workers of their present excessive hours.

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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Men and Measures

Each amendment to be voted upon on the 10th of October needs but a majority to carry. A two-thirds vote is needed, however, to pass an amendment through the houses of the Legislature, but with the overwhelming votes that were recorded when the suffrage amendment was brought up in the Legislature, it is possible that just such majorities will reward the splendid, dignified work of the California women on election day.

A resolution was introduced on July 2d in the Chicago Federation of Labor by Oscar J. Nelson of the Post Office Employees' Union of Chicago, in opposition to the penny-postage policy of President Taft's Postmaster-General. The resolution charges that thousands of postal clerks have been obliged to work extra hours without extra pay; that letter carriers have been required to "double up," to the detriment of the service; that well-earned salaries of the working force have been arbitrarily scaled down, and that these economies as a basis for penny postage have not been extended to the postal transportation charges of the railroads, which are exorbitant.

The Southern Pacific Company had a delightful—from a union standpoint—experience with some non-union structural iron workers in Sacramento. The gentlemen were to take the places of unionists, but struck when they found they would not be paid the same rate of wage. Then the white men were asked to take their old positions, and agreed.

A prominent eastern Canadian promoter reports that negotiations are now in progress for the consolidation of all the big nail industries of Canada. Toronto and Montreal capitalists are behind the scheme. The first definite step toward consolidation was made a few days ago when control of the Maritime Nail Works of St. John, N. B., was secured. The price paid was \$200,000.

After the House of Representatives passed the bill providing for election of Senators by direct vote, it went to the Senate, which added the Bristow amendment (giving Federal control over elections). The amended bill was then sent back to the House, but the House has defeated the Bristow amendment by an overwhelming vote and passed it back to the Senate. The amendment is considered to be a "joker."

In New York City, including all the subdivisions, there are 102,886 tenement houses.

A bill amending the Sherman anti-trust law so as to exclude from its effect all labor organizations, agricultural associations and fraternal societies formed for mutual benefit, was reintroduced in Congress on June 16th by Representative Martin of Colorado and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Before Hindus can become naturalized under the system in force in the United States, a court ruling will probably have to be secured on the matter, according to a letter received by County Clerk Pfund of Sacramento from the naturalization headquarters of the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington. Pfund had written east for advice as to whether Hindus should be permitted to take out naturalization papers to become citizens, and the reply from the head office was that the question was for the courts to decide. Following out the ruling in the letter, papers were on June 20th refused a Hindu applicant. Tej Singh Bhindra, a Hindu student, brought up the question several weeks ago when he applied for citizen papers.

The Cotton Spinners' Association in Great Britain has decided to close down each Saturday for twelve weeks commencing with July 15th. It appears that this is a world movement, as about 20 to 25 per cent of the spindles in the south of the United States are now on short time.

WHAT IS REST?

That no consumptive can hope for a cure of his disease without following the most rigid routine with regard to rest is the conclusion of four interesting articles in the "Journal of the Outdoor Life" for June, by Professor Frederic S. Lee, of Columbia University, New York, Drs. Lawrason Brown and F. H. Heise of the Adirondack Cottage Sanatorium, Trudeau, N. Y., Dr. Joseph H. Pratt of Boston, and Will M. Ross of Stevens Point, Wis.

Professor Lee, writing on the subject "The Physiology of Exercise and Rest," shows by experiments on dissected frogs the way in which exercise tires the muscles and, in fact, all the organs of the body. He says:

"There is no known antidote to fatigue, unless it be rest, with all that rest implies. Sleep allows the reparative process of rest to be performed most quickly and completely. A moderate degree of fatigue, or even a considerable degree when not too often incurred, is not detrimental to a healthy body and is even to be advised. The healthy body is provided with great recuperative powers, and does not rapidly succumb to even excessive demands on its energy. But it should be allowed the proper condition for recuperation, and that condition is adequate rest. There is danger when the fatigue of one day's labor is not eliminated before the next day's work is begun. The effects may then be cumulative, the tissues may be in a continued state of depression, and the end may be disastrous."

Drs. Brown and Heise in an article on "Properly Regulated Rest and Exercise in Pulmonary Tuberculosis," hold that the action of the poisonous germs of the disease on the body is very similar to that of over exercise. The poisonous irritation caused by the germs gives the organs and tissues of the body a double load to carry. They emphasize the importance of rest in the treatment of tuberculosis, but also insist that properly regulated exercise is very necessary.

"Exercise when properly regulated and systematically graded is an important factor in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. Through it the patient is in many cases returned to home and family with lessened chances of future relapse. At the same time part of his earning capacity is restored and he is consequently financially less dependent upon others, relieving him of much worry, expense and hardship."

Dr. Pratt, who was founder of the first Church Tuberculosis Class in the United States in the Emmanuel Church in Boston, claims that in the treatment of tuberculosis absolute rest, often in bed, must be extended over a period of months, before the consumptive should take any exercise. He says, "Prolonged rest in bed out of doors yields better results than any other method of treating pulmonary tuberculosis. Patients will have a better appetite and take more food without discomfort and gain weight and strength faster than patients with active disease who are allowed to exercise. Complications are much less frequent. When used in the incipient stage recovery is more rapid and surer."

Mr. Ross, who is himself a cured consumptive, and a writer of considerable prominence, holds that unless resting becomes a business to the tuberculosis patient, he might as well give up his fight for health. "The period of infection with tuberculosis," he says, "is not a vacation. It is a twenty-four-hour-a-day job. True, it is a period of idleness, but one of intelligent, directed idleness. The day's work should consist of rest; rest should be the only business on hand. The light exercise or hour of reading should be considered as the reward of a good day's work, like the evening of slippers ease to the tired business man at the end of the day. This recreation, however, should be considered only as an incidental result of the patient's work, not the main object."

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THE PILGRIM DINING ROOM

Wm. H. Powers, Proprietor

(Exempt Member Typographical Union No. 21)

Home-Made Pastry a Specialty

"Just Around the Corner" - 686 Mission St. - Below Third

U-Need Hand Paste

"Of Course You Do"

The only Mechanics Hand Soap made that cleans the hands thoroughly without injury to the skin.

The only soap made that bears the Label of the Soap workers.

"Made in California," "Patronize your Neighbor"

U-NEED MANUFACTURING CO.
San Francisco, Cal.

CONGRESSMAN BERGER'S MISTAKE.

(Contributed by the American Economic League.)

Socialist Congressman Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, delivered a very able address in the House on June 14th. However, he marred it by one statement which he must have known to be unfair when he made it. It was as follows:

"The other day we listened to a fervid plea for the single tax delivered on this floor by the gentleman from New York (Mr. George). He gave attention to the introduction of this system in Vancouver, British Columbia, and painted in glowing colors the blessings that followed it. And now comes the distressing news that Vancouver is in the midst of a general strike, the first of its kind in that city, involving every organized workingman there. Evidently the single tax is not a substitute for bread and butter."

Now Mr. George had plainly said that what Vancouver has is not the full single tax. While it raises its city revenues from land values alone, its share of county, provincial and Dominion revenues must still be raised by the old methods. He pointed out that such a partial application was not enough to prevent such evils as Mr. Berger now declares have come upon the city. He plainly said if the citizens wish to escape the bad effect of the future land booms they must proceed much farther.

Mr. Berger must have heard this part of Mr. George's address as well as the part to which he referred. He could also have learned, if he did not already know it, that Mr. George expressed the same opinion some months ago in a letter which was published in the Chicago "Public." It is to be hoped that Mr. Berger can satisfactorily explain his unfairness on other grounds than that the chance to gain some applause was too strong a temptation for him to resist.

Recently the plutocratic press told in great glee that the number of unemployed in Milwaukee under the Socialist city administration was greater than ever before in the history of the city. It is immaterial whether this statement was or was not true. It was unfair to connect the existence of unemployed with a city administration powerless to carry out more than a very small part of its program. No one knows this better than Mr. Berger. No one resented the injustice more than he.

Doctor: "You've taken something that's disagreed with you." Patient (who has recently married a widow): "Yes, I have—I took a wife last month."

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight. The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, July 18th, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Transfers were deposited by Sid Darling, Local No. 117; H. Koch, flute, Local No. 145.

Transfers withdrawn: Geo. V. Rankin, Local No. 76; Mrs. M. Doering, Local No. 153.

Resigned: H. J. Seegelken.

The board has made a price of \$3 for the first hour and \$1 per hour overtime for bands during the Eagles' convention for what is called "Boosting," that is, escorting and visiting the different Aeries at their headquarters.

We noticed in last Sunday's paper the announcement that one of our popular members, Mr. M. Lipman, is to be married in the near future to Miss Francis Blum of this city.

The board decides that a substitute on picnic engagements lasting later than 6 p. m. must receive \$2 for the first hour under accommodation substitute rates, and \$1 for each additional hour. Also that a substitute on dance engagement beginning at 12 midnight shall receive \$2 for the first hour under accommodation substitute prices and the full price of engagement, as per Clause C, Section 21, of the price list, after one hour's time.

A member has been fined \$50 for violation of Section 16 and Section 41, Article 4 of the Constitution and By-Laws. There seem to be complaints from various coast unions regarding the violation of the transfer laws, and that members are sent for from other jurisdictions, and the board of directors has determined to deal severely with any and all cases of this nature.

All members wishing an engagement for the Labor Day Parade will please notify the secretary at once, and they will be placed.

Samuel Jenkins, until recent years a member of this local, died at the State Hospital at Ukiah last week. He had been an inmate of that institution for several years past.

The regular monthly meeting of the union was held on Thursday, July 13th. Reports of officers for the month and also the second quarter were received. The meeting referred the matter of installing a new bookkeeping system to the board of directors, with instructions to make desired change.

When the St. Paul baseball club was on its spring training trip last spring it was led to Hannibal, Missouri. At the time a stock company was playing at one of the theatres for the week, and Josh Clarke was the first one in the bunch to take in the show. The next night he started for the theatre again and Charley Jones asked him how it happened that he was going to that same show twice. "Pretty fine show?" asked Jones. "Yep," replied Josh. "Got a friend in the show?" queried Jones. "No, don't know a person in the company." "Then you must like the look of the girls?" "No," said Josh, "I don't bother my head about girls, but I'll tell you something. You know, in the third act, the burglar cracks a safe and escapes. Well, they're going to catch that sucker some of these times and I want to be around when they do it."

The captain of one of the ocean liners had been worried by the frequent questions of the nervous lady passenger. At last she asked him: "Captain, what would happen in case of a collision with an iceberg?" "The iceberg would move right along, madam, as if nothing had happened," replied the captain. And the lady seemed much relieved.

"This work of helping the world forward happily does not wait to be done by perfect men."—George Eliot.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

NEW FALL SUITS FOR MEN

Splendid new Suits in all the Fall models, and in the new patterns and colors, are here ready for your selection.

Styles are fine; materials are better than ever, and more than usual care has been exercised in the tailoring, particularly in the hidden places on the inside where the work does not show, but where it counts so largely in the durability of the garment.

All these suits are made in our own Union Factory.

AND THERE IS BUT ONE PROFIT BETWEEN YOU AND THE MAKER

Prices on these Fall Suits are from
\$15 to \$35

Each one represents the best possible value for the money.

Your early inspection is solicited.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
Washington Square Theatre, Powell-Montgomery.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

JUSTICE WRIGHT IN HIS ELEMENT.

Last Monday in the city of Washington, D. C., Justice Daniel T. Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia opened proceedings for contempt against the three officials of the A. F. of L.—Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison.

An effort was made to have the case thrown out of court on the ground that Justice Wright had formed and expressed an opinion. This was, of course, overruled. Next Monday the defendants will again appear before the justice, and it is doubtful what will be the outcome.

Objection was made to the report of the special committee of three lawyers connected with the prosecution but the Blind Goddess saw the Wright way.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

R. E. (Bert) Wilson died on July 13th. He was born in San Francisco forty years ago. Few jobbers had a wider acquaintance, and his friends were many. For some time Bert's health had been poor, and general regret is expressed at his demise in the prime of life. He joined No. 21 years ago. The funeral took place from Truman's last Tuesday; the interment was in Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

Sacramento Typographical Union has addressed a communication to each "Pilgrim to Convention City," calling attention to Sacramento as the capital city of California and the desire of its printer-inhabitants to present something more than the "glad hand" to the fraternal visitors. Says the document: "We shall esteem it a rare privilege to have every delegate, ex-delegate and visitor as a guest. We offer you fruits and melons that need no apology; wines equal to the vintages of France and Spain; flowers that are exotic as to perfume and marvelous in their beauty. A substantial luncheon will be served either in the depot dining-room or the assembly room of the Labor Temple (by the way, the best equipped monument to union labor on the Pacific Coast.) If sufficient time is allowed us by the transportation companies, an automobile trip will be arranged."

Harry Edmondson set 5600 ems nonpareil in thirty-five minutes on July 11th in the composing room of the Omaha (Neb.) "World-Herald." There were eleven errors in the matter.

No. 21's baseball team goes to San Jose next Sunday to play the Garden City Typos. Victory is expected to rest on the brows of the local nine, for a systematic course of training has been followed. Charlie Jackson will pitch for San Francisco. He is second cousin of Christy Mathewson and is employed in the "Labor Clarion's" mechanical department. Consequently he should prove invincible.

Bellingham (Wash.) Typographical Union has been notified that the National Board of Arbitration has awarded an increase in the scale of 25 cents a day, to take effect from January 1, 1910. The printers on the "American" and "Reveille" will receive nearly \$2000 in back pay.

The "Australian Typographical Journal" says: "Three years ago the International Typographical Union of North America instituted a course of instruction for their members. There are now more than 2000 students. Sydney grants similar facilities to members of the N. S. W. T. A. to improve themselves, and a good number avail themselves of the boon. The Melbourne Typographical Society likewise gives its members an opportunity to improve themselves at the Working Men's College, where classes are run for journeymen, but only a limited number so far has taken advantage of the boon.

The "Circulation Manager" of Chicago, a monthly trade paper, says that beginning October 1st the "American" Sunday magazine, part of the five Hearst Sunday newspapers, will be issued once a month in magazine form, and later will probably be issued in this form permanently.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and a regular visitor to the conventions of the International Typographical Union, writes from Washington, D. C., that it will be impossible for him to be in San Francisco next month. The letter was written before Justice Wright had received the report from the "unbiased" committee he appointed on the contempt issue. It may be that the three A. F. of L. officials will be in durance vile during the weeks to come, but we hope not, for even Justice Wright will think hard before he goes that far.

A proposal to give the I. T. U. delegates additional money will be considered under the head of "appropriations" at the next meeting.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 4th Thursdays, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqrs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—Meet second and fourth Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th. J. Toohey, 618 Precita ave.

Book Binders, Paper Rulers, Paper Cutters and Folding Machine Operators' Union, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, second and fourth Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 303 Sixth; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, at 1213 Market.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Elevator Conductors and Starters, No. 13105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners' Protective Union, No. 13020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Kendrick's Hall, 454 Valencia. Headquarters, same place.

Hatters—C. Davis, secretary, 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers' and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific—91 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkmen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 22 Ninth.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. H. Brightwell, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet first Wednesday 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Walter J. Talbot, secretary, 127 Ellis.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Wage Earners' Suffrage League—316 14th; office hours 9 to 11 a. m. Louise La Rue, secretary.

For Women in Union and Home

Mrs. Mabel Bassett of Sapulpa is the first patrol woman to be appointed in Oklahoma. Her duties are to look after children under sixteen. If they are found on the street after eight o'clock they will be arrested and may be taken to police headquarters in the patrol. Mrs. Bassett will wear a star which will make her look like a real policewoman.

Mrs. Leona M. Wells, assistant chief clerk of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, is said to be the highest paid woman in the employ of the United States. She receives a salary of \$4500 a year. She is a little more than thirty years old, and an acknowledged expert in questions relating to military law and legislation. Since going to Washington six years ago she has taken a course in law, but prior to that time had studied in the University of Chicago. She is a Wyoming woman and a suffragist.

The Woman Suffrage Party of Massachusetts petitioned Governor Foss not to veto the fifty-four-hour bill, reminding him that "women and children, as well as Government employees, need protection from overwork."

A letter has been sent to Mayor Schwab of Cincinnati by the Woman Taxpayers' League of that city asking him to make provision this year for the payment of salaries to two or more women detectives. Miss Margaret Daley of Chicago will help the Cincinnati League.

There are 7,750,000 women workers in France, an increase of 65 per cent in forty years. The increase is chiefly noticeable in trades and manufactures. There, as here, women are in industry to stay. They cannot be driven back to the home. Their work left the home and they followed. They are part of the army of labor and must be organized and disciplined as such. Unorganized, point of subsistence; organized, they are tenacious and true fighters. And the union factory girl of today is the helpful and encouraging wife of the union man of tomorrow. Mutual aid replaces suspicion and distrust in the home, and the benefit of mutual effort between women and men workers and husbands and wives should not be underestimated.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

(Contributed by Los Angeles Strike Committee.)

With the entering of a plea of not guilty by John J. and James B. McNamara, charged with dynamiting the Los Angeles "Times" plant, and killing nineteen "Times" employees, the real fight of capital against labor in the now famous case was begun here last Wednesday. The pleas were made following the three-day arguments by the attorneys for the defense to quash the indictments on which the men are held. Judge Walter Bordwell, who is hearing the case, ruled that the indictments were not defective and ordered that they be allowed to stand.

The trial of the two brothers about whom the battle will pivot was set for October 10th, nearly three months hence. In the meantime labor has a monumental task before it, inasmuch as the outcome of the trial will be a great blow either for or against the union movement the world over. Preparations such as probably have never before been made for a criminal trial are now under way. Union men all over the country are coming to the front with their mite in the shape of 25 and 50-cent donations for the defense fund, and in every way possible union labor is doing what it can to clear the accused men. A formidable array of counsel has been secured, for it is predicted that the trial will outshine even the now famous one of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone in Idaho.

Aside from the McNamara trial, union labor has been much in the limelight here in the past week. Job Harriman, of counsel for the McNamara brothers, is well along on the first lap of his race for the mayoralty. Harriman attended many meetings during the week, made several addresses, and everywhere was assured of union labor's undivided support at the polls. Harriman, despite the fact that he is engaged in many important cases in court, will make a whirlwind campaign for election, and it is freely predicted that he stands a better chance of success than any of the candidates who are expected to oppose him.

Notable among the happenings of the last week has been the activity shown by the men of the metal trades unions. As the result of this activ-

ity, forty-five men employed in non-union shops have filed out, and the shops thereby have become almost hopelessly crippled. The success of the pickets is significant in that it shows the value of the victory won by the unions in the courts when they secured the acquittals on charges of picketing, which, the employers alleged, was in violation of the city ordinance.

All that is necessary now for the metal trades to win their fight, which they have so valiantly waged for the people, is loyal support on the part of our brethren in other cities.

With all the expense to which union labor is subject in Los Angeles, funds are needed badly, and union men who have the union movement at heart are urged to continue their contributions. Victory is apparently within reach, and success here means that other cities and other union men will be spared having to fight the same battle.

The efforts of the foundrymen to break the strike which was called two weeks ago so far have proven almost futile, but three or four men have been secured who will work under the conditions which the union men refused to accept, and the shop is practically shut down. No movement toward a settlement has been made as yet. It is likely, however, that when building operations become active again next fall the employers will be more anxious to treat with the men.

In the meantime it is up to the strikers to stand firm. Union labor is fighting the foundrymen on their own ground—the courts. The trial of Manager Wishart of Pasadena for violation of the State law which forbids the payment of a workman in anything but negotiable currency or coin is scheduled to be held soon. Manager Wishart caused his men to be paid off by the old time-check system, and his arrest followed. Since then he has made every effort to take up these checks, even offering a premium for them, but, acting on the advice of the Labor Commissioners, the holders have refused to part with them, and they will be used as evidence at the trial.

The first conviction for a violation of the eight-hour law was obtained here Saturday when a milliner who employs a score of girls was found guilty and fined \$50 for making them work nine hours. The case will be appealed.

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The strike committee reports the carpenters' strike as practically ended. There are now about as many men out of employment as are unemployed under normal conditions. Other strikes are progressing favorably.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

The following unions purchased bonds for the purpose of securing a site for the Labor Temple at the corner of Sixteenth and Capp streets:

Brotherhood of Teamsters.....	\$6000
Laundry Workers	5000
Coopers	2500
San Francisco Labor Council.....	2000
Bookbinders	2000
Machinists	2000
Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society.....	2000
Molders	2000
Typographical	2000
Carpenters No. 22.....	2000
Gas and Water Workers.....	1000
Bay and River Steamboatmen.....	1000
United Laborers	1000
Garment Workers	1000
Boiler Makers No. 25.....	1000
Laundry Wagon Drivers.....	500
Retail Delivery Drivers.....	500
Ship and Machine Blacksmiths.....	500
Pattern Makers	500
Cemetery Employees	500
Cement Workers	500
Milkers	500
Stationary Firemen	500
Bindery Women	200
Steam Engineers	200
Upholsterers	200
Janitors	100
Machine Hands	100
Marble Cutters	100

FOR GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

The march toward the control of all public utilities and corporate combinations is moving forward with precision. Here and there a halt is noticed, obstructed by those who are frantically clinging to the hope the day of plundering may be yet prolonged. But strong public sentiment is sweeping on notwithstanding. A bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Gallinger, the "standpatter," clothing the Government with extraordinary powers regarding public utilities in the District of Columbia.

The physical valuation of the property of all public utilities corporations is directed to be taken. No books or records are to be kept by such corporations, other than those prescribed by the commission (district commissioners), and it is forbidden to remove such records from the district without the consent of the commission. Provision is also made for the examination and auditing of the accounts of utilities doing business within the district, and it is also provided that a general and comprehensive supervision shall be had over all the affairs of public utilities corporations in the district by a district commission, which latter is provided for in the bill.

"When one remains modest not after praise but after censure, then he is truly so."—Richter.

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